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From the Imperial Camp near Barthfeldt *in Upper* Hungary *the* 28 Sept. 1684.

THe 24th Inſtant we came before this Place, which is fortified with a good Wall with ſeveral Towers and Redoubts, and a deep Ditch, and had a Garriſon of between 3 and 400 Men, beſides the Inhabitants who bore Armes; They, having notice of our march, made all the preparations they could for a ſtout reſiſtance, uncovering their Houſes to prevent their being ſet on Fire by our Bombes, removing their Goods into Cellars, and caſting up ſeveral Works within the Town; The firſt thing our General did, after having poſted his Troops, was to cauſe a great Battery to be raiſed, under the favour whereof 5 or 600 choſen Men Commanded by Collonel *Veterani* advanced to the Ditch, and making a deſcent with Ladders lodged themſelves under the Wall, which the Beſieged were ſo diſmayed at that they preſently ſent out Deputies to capitulate, but they demanding very extravagant conditions were ſent back; Colonel *Veterani* ſhewed them how he was poſted in the Ditch, and told them he had already prepared a Mine, with ſuch a quantity of Powder that would not onely make a very great breach in the Wall, but would blow up great part of the Town, which ſo terrified the beſieged that they immediately conſented to the Articles that General *Schultz* was willing to grant them; and this day the Capitulation was ſigned, and a Gate was delivered to us; The Gariſon is to march out onely with their Swords and what things they can carry; and ſuch of them as well Officers as Soldiers, that deſire it, are to be received into the Emperors Service. The Town is to enjoy its antient Priviledges as well in Matters Civil as Eccleſiaſtical, and is to be treated in all things in the ſame manner as the Emperor treats his other Towns in *Hungary*.

Dantzicke, October 21. We have Letters from *Leopol* which tell us the King of *Poland* had paſſed the *Nieſter* with his whole Army, which conſiſted of above 50000 fighting Men; and that the general report was that his Majeſty would march to the *Danube*. From *Warſaw* we have an account, that the Imperial Forces have taken a great Town in *Upper Hungary*, called *Barthfeldt*.

Vienna, October 19. Our laſt Letters from the Camp before *Buda* are of the 13th Inſtant; They tell us that the two Regiments of *Suabia*, making together about 4000 Men, arrived in the Camp the 10th Inſtant; That all things were preparing for the general Aſſault, which was put off for ſome days longer. That the Seraſquier was encamped within five Hungarian Leagues from *Buda*, having received a reinforcement of 6000 Men from *Boſſina*; and that the Turks have of late cut off a great many of the Imperial Foragers. The Margrave of *Baden* parted from hence on Monday laſt for *Hungary*, being to command the Army as Eldeſt Veldt Mareſchal General. From *Upper Hungary* we have advice that General *Schultz* has taken *Barthfeldt* ſituate about a mile from the Frontiers of *Poland* and four from *Eſperies*, being a large Town, the loſs whereof will very much weaken the Rebels.

Bruſſels, Octob. 27. They write from Vienna of the 15th Inſtant, that the Elector of Bavaria had ſent an Expreſs to Munick with orders that 6000 Men of his Troops ſhould immediately march for Hungary. That the Duke of Wirtemberg was arrived at Vienna, and that his Regiment conſiſting of 2000 Foot was expected there in two or three days. That the Margrave of Baden was gone to the Army to command it, the Duke of Lorrain being very much indiſpoſed; That their laſt Letters from the Camp gave them an account that the great Aſſault intended to be made the 15th, was put off for ſome days longer becauſe of the rainy weather, but that all things were ſo diſpoſed that they did not doubt of the ſucceſs of it; That the Elector of Bavaria and the Duke of Lorrain had received freſh aſſurances of the great diſtreſs the Beſieged were in, and that the Garriſon was reduced to 6000 Men, who continued however to make a very vigorous defence, hoping to be relieved by the Seraſquier, who had poſted himſelf within five leagues from Buda; And that the Baſſa's of Agria and Waradin had drawn a conſiderable body of Men together, and were marching towards Peſt.

Bruſſels, Octob. 30. Our Letters from *Vienna* of the 19 inſtant tell us, that the Elector of *Bavaria* and the Duke of *Lorrain* had reſolved to defer the general Aſſault upon *Buda* for that they were aſſured the Beſieged were reduced to extreme want of Proviſions, and would in a very ſhort time be forced to Capitulate; beſides the Seraſquier being encamped ſo near them, might attack their Camp at the ſame time the Chriſtians ſtormed the place, and therefore it was thought neceſſary to expect the coming up of the 6000 Bavarians which his Electoral Highneſs had ordered to march for *Hungary*, and the Regiment of *Wirtemberg*, before they made the ſaid Aſſault. The Turks had taken a Boat laden with Bread for the Imperial Army, but it was a very inconſiderable ſupply to them. It is ſaid that the Seraſquier hath received a reinforcement from *Boſſina*. They write from *Hungary* that General *Schultz* having been obliged to quit the Siege of *Eſperies*, before which place he ſat down preſently after the defeat of Count *Teckely*, he had taken *Barthfeldt*, a conſiderable Town on the Frontiers of *Poland*.

Bruſſels, November 3. Our laſt Letters from Vienna are of the 22 paſt; They ſay, That the great want the Turks in Buda are in is dayly confirmed, which is the main reaſon of deferring the Aſſault, the Elector of Bavaria and the Duke of Lorrain hoping to have the place very ſuddenly ſurrendred to them, but that in the mean time all things were preparing for the making a great Aſſault on the 24th of the laſt Month. General Leſlie has Summoned all the Gentlemen of Croatia and Stiria to joyn his Army, with which he is marched towards the Bridge of Eſſecke to cut off the Seraſquiers retreat, or at leaſt to oblige him to quit the Neighborhood of Buda to defend the Bridge of Eſſecke. We have Letters from Venice of the 20th of October which tells us, that the Senate had received an account by an Expreſs from General Moroſini, That the Forces of the Republick had after a Seige of 9 days taken the Fortreſs of Preveſa, a place of great importance for the ſecuring their late Conqueſt of the Ile of St. Maure.

Hague,